Prom Cur Own Correspondent.

CANTON, Aug. 8, 1859. The welapsholy intelligence to which I was able mle to allude m a posterript to my last, was, never-Oche, fully published at Hong Kong in time for be outgoing mail, so that I need not dwell open se sad particulars of the engagement at Taku The dispatches conveying toe intelligence were Brought to Hong Kong by a fast war-steamer, which, after calling at Macao, where the British General, Van Straubenzee, was passing a few days, west on to Calentta with a requisition for troops. The Chine e authorities were a ready in possession of some vague rumors on the subject; but, with characteristic duplicity, they had assured the Ailied Compissioners that the Envoys had been hospitaby received at Pekin-a statement which I men-

and doubted in my last. It served, hower. a useful purpose, when the truta became bearing as it indicated a will'ul deception on the

There was something very different from the action that he was something very different from the action that he was something very different from the action that he was something very different from the action that he was broke in upon the routine of duty received about 2 p. m. on the 19th ult, and certain that every dweller in the city would

ecquainted with the defeat-mag ified, propa-ly, into utter extermination—of the fan-kirers in Parth, and should the excitement to be expectto fear. About five hundred men, British, French, and Sepoys, constituted the garrison of the con-quered city, with its million of souls and walls six miles in circumference; and the garrison of the Bights commanding the town was far too feeble to seere a man for the interior. But the utmost energy and prudence were displayed by the small force thus suddenly exposed to danger. The small body of civilians quartered in the city were told to look to their own defense; and at sunrise on the morning following the receipt of the news, a small party of English marines, with a train of cooles, marched from one arms y to the other, and swept of every decoverable military weapon, to the amount of about 40,000 stand of arms. Before the shore were open and the quidnuncs about, this capture was safely ledged in the British lines. In the course of the day the allied authorities took occasion to return the state visit of the Governor-General, which I mentioned in my last, and they then gave his Excellency a statement of what had bappened, and a quiet hint of the vengeance likely to ensue. Lao replied that he already knew of the occurrence, and deeply regretted it.

The news was soon dispersed over Canton by means of placards and news-letters, some of which had grotesque representations of the battle; and the populace, always averse to foreigners, almost instantly excharged the air of respect for Euro peans for a scarcely concealed assumption of superiority. A word from the mandarons would have precipitated an outburst but they refrained. The Chinese merchants, on the contrary, were horror-stricken at the idea that their con merce, only just reviving, was to be once more interrupted, as they feared, and the most in-influential among them besieged the Foreign Consulates with inquiries as to the future. Meetings of the gentry were also held, as is usual in cases of public emergency; and it is believed that the ex-peciency of declaring war on the foreign devils was discussed, but that the general sense was in favor of peace. The gentry, indeed, have been so equezzed during the last few years, that an overwhelping unjority of them must be counseled by their pockets at least to let well alone. Among the mandarins there were of course two parties. The mejority are friendly to Europeans; but the new Governor-General, Lao, is known to entertain a most hostile feeling, which he does not scruple to manifest on occasion. He has been but about a month in Canton, having arrived here at the conclusion of his victorious campaign in his -Kwang-si- which he has cleared of the rebel hordes who for years have ravaged the west-est districts, and whom he has driven over the mountains into Hu-nan, less, however, by force of arms than by means of a sagacious trickery, for which be is rather famous. Elated with victory in the interior K wang, he feels the humilia ion of his position here, and his attitude is exceedingly doubtful. A few days after the events above mentioned, however, he received, I learn, a dispatch from the Emperor, ordering him to disregard the occurences at Ta-hu, and to preserve peace in his Government.
For the present, therefore, all is quiet. The popular excitement, not being fostered, has quits cooled down, and after the first week no one thought of carrying arms in traversing the city. But the ill-will of the Government does not fail to appear. Two men employed by the Allied Commissioners were apprehended by Lao's orders about ten days ago, when outside the European lines, and were afterward beaten to death. On being interrogated. the Chinese authorities strenuously denied all cognizance of this inhuman act. Several manda-rius, who have cultivated friendly relations with foreigners, have been reprimanded. Among them is the Brigadier Pa ta lam po, of whom I spoke in my last. He is an intelligent Mantchoo, and has escaped degradation only through the circumstance of his belonging to the governing race. Had he been a Crinere, he would have lost the blue button (or, rather, knob) that now ornaments his conical

Thus there is every indication of ill-will, and of an inclination to proceed to even more open demon-strations of hostility at a fitting moment; but what will really be the upshot of the Ta-ku affair no one in Chins, not even, I believe, the hignest authorities, can say. As usual there was sufficient wrong on to make any course justifish'e; if the British exceeded the strict letter of justice in enforce their way up the river, the so Chinese was sufficiently unwarranted to permit of almost any reprisal; and it will not be for either lack of will or of pretext that the Allies do not march upon Pekin. But the difficulties of operating in the Gulf of Pee-chee-lee are enor-mous; indeed, it is navigable only during the prevalence of the south west monsoon, which is now nearly over, and the climate is totally unfitted for Indian troops, who are the only men at all avaisable. These are but the most obvious among the many difficulties that prevent the im-mediate realization of the plans of the Hong Koog newspapers for the chastisement of his Majesty

In anticipation of a possible interruption of trade, however, the Chinese merchants are doing all in their power to drive an active business at present and the recent defeat of the rebels in Kwang-si has at length cleared the tea districts of Lobehwang. which have been infested for two years past by the lawless bordes whom Lao has now driven into Hunan, where they will probably fall easy victims to the mandarins. The tess of the season are already in a great measure received, the first chop having arrived on July 27. The quality, I am informed, is inferior; but, as the yield is below the average of ordinary years, prices rule high. By the clear-ance of Kwarg-si and the shores of the Western River of rebels, a somewhat considerable demand for foreign n anufactures for the interior has been peaceful state, the coming twelve months will, as-cording to all appearance, be characterized by a trade in foreign goods of great activity. While the Yang-tse-kiang is blockaded by the rebels at Nankin, whatever merchandize reaches the populous interior provinces of Hu-nan, Hupé, Seconuan, &c., must go from Canton; and that there has been elightly increased domand for foreign products in those interior provinces—arising, per-haps, from the ravages committed by the rebols in various departments of native industry-is well At Canton itself one is really surprised to find so many indications of a predilection for Euro bean and American manufactures as one actually sees; and it is a proof that the Chinaman is not as absurdly contemptations of whatever comes from abroad as he has been represented. In fact, one needs but a very short acquaintance with the Contral Empire to discover that whatever is cheapest Iral Empire to discover that whatever is cheapest John Chinaman will buy; and although he has an ugly hnack of setting his wits to werk to imitate whatever new manufacture is set before him, he cannot often undercell—in the long run, at least—the beyond-sea maker. The gradual extension of

the trade in entions is an instance in print, 300,600 000 pairs of unmentionables of which Lord Elam speke in London the other day will be mannfactured on economic-not on patriotic principles; and so long as the cloth coats less than formerly, the wearer will undoubtedly stick to the foreign

I am is elined to believe that there is no greater fallacy existing than the disinculation of the Chuese pupils to foreign intercourse. It is a statement on a par with the fables regarding the dist and the manners of the Chuese; and like those, is yielding to the testimony of experience. The jeal one and mustaken policy of the Mantchen dynasty - mere interlopers, scarcely two buildred years in Chica- has been taken as the expression of the popular feeling: whereas, on the contrary, it has been in direct antagonism to it. But of this, more at another time. I must add bowever, that wherever I meet a China man of any intelligence I find a positive thirst for information regarding wat kno foreign countries; ges graphy especially is a favorite subject of inquiry. Ab u: To Fing-Kico (Great England) tolerably hadd ideas are current, thanks to some native translations of geographical works; but about Hica Chi (Flowery Flag, asias the United States) there is the liveliest curve-ity. Russia is, of course, a subject of frequent inquiries and a native the other day completely puzzied me by inquiring how many thousand dollars the Orisse paid to England and France at the close of the

Crimean war.
But a standing enigms to most Chinese is the Prot stant and Roman Catholic Missionary system. Utrealy destitute as he is of any species of refeeling, warned by his Emperors that all creeds are some ames professing Conficiation, Tassism, and Buddaism at one aid the same time, the Chinese cannot be brought to comprehend how, without some purssant but hidden motive of self interest, men s cross the seas to preach a new system of morals to a strange people. But if he happens to be struck cray word of a missionary, and inclines to sdopt the Yesu chiao at the hands-say of a Prot estant—what is his confusion and surprise on hear-ing the next moment, possibly, some missionary of of the Ten Sign religion (as the Roman Catholic is called, from the fact that a cross is the symbol of ten in the written language), revile the Protestant mis-sionary as a deceiver, and his teaching as a snare But the Chinese missions are not to be disposed of in a paragraph, and I trust to revert to the subject at a time more favorable than the present for the discussion of so serious a matter. I cannot however, forbear putting on paper a small piece of personal experience. A day or two ago I was asked by an educated native of Pekin, with whom, tant bien que mal, I converse every day for the sake of improve ment in the language, how many dollars he would receive if he became Ye-su-chiao-ti-of the Christian religion. I thought there must be some mis-take, and had the query repeated; when, seeing my look of astorishment the historishmen informed me that the Portuguese (with whom he probably confounded the French) missionaries at Pekin were accustomed to offer money for the sake of obtaining converts and that he could have made a few dollars in that manner had be chosen. Being now somewhat hard up, he had bethought himself of this financial resource. I was obliged to inform him that the Ye-su-chiao-ti who do not use the Tea Sign are not accustomed to buy necebytes; but I did not undertake the hopeless task of explaining the dif-ference between creeds, neither of which he could

be brought to comprehend. The regard that a Chinaman has for his own especial belief is, however, proverbially slight and, indeed, all their religions, or rather devotional performances, are but a compliance with timeworthy custom, not obedience to the dictates of conviction. A Chinaman will pray to Buddha, it is true; but if the prayer remains fruitless, he will just as readily tear the tiosel from Buddha's idol, and throw away the joss sticks he would other wise have burned. No! he would not throw them away, but would sell them for tifty cash to the first The other day I made some inquiries of my servant, a Cantonese, and a Buddhist if any-thing, regarding the deteriorated cash which are in circulation. In every string of one bundred cash (ten cents) there are probably 20 to 30 pieces struck in the basest metal, and far less in size than the official money. I was curious to learn how a Chinaman reconciles this drawback with his ideas of economy; and I accordingly asked what is done by the poer with the deteriorated chies. "Oh, massa!" was the reply, in that celebrated "pigeon-English," which has become almost a separate anguage, "suppose one piecey man hab got forty fifty number-one-bad piecey cash, no can catchey chowchow (victuals), he makey save; suppose language, one piecey mandalee (mandarin) hab got "wanchey one piecey smallo boy, he makey buy bad cash, makey chin chin joss." The English of which is that if any person wishes to make a escrifice to some divinity he employs what would be otherwise useless lumber for the work of grace.

Apropos of each, your numismatic readers, of whom I know there are a goodly number, will some information on the subject. The only urrency of the Empire is the chien or cash, a copper or brass coin somewhat smaller and much thinner than a United States cent, bearing on one side a Chinese and on the other a Mantchoo inscripon, and perforated with a square hole. cash are strong in hundreds on lengths of rice-straw, and ten of these hundreds, forming a string, are equal to one ounce or dollar's worth of silver. The bundles of 100 are seldom untied, and thus it happens that cash of high antiquity are frequently overed by the few foreigners who have inter ested themselves in this, the most ancient of existng coinages. The cash of the 7th century of our differed only in the inscription from those of the present day, and are sometimes found in circu-The debased cash, to which I have already alluded, are comed in immeose quantities by dis-bonest mandarins, as well as by private speculators, and are mixed with the Government cash in as large a preportion as possible. In some of the Northern provinces, ch'ao, or large cash, worth 10, 50, or 100 of the small coin, are in circulation. Foreigners, however, unless they especially seek it, seldom see the cash. The only currency acknowledged by the people at present is the Mexican dollar, which, however, has entirely lost the factitious value it once bore. It circulates at its commercia value of 4s. 2d. sterling. The Carolus dollar, which was once worth 7s. 6d. sterling, will now scarcely circulate at par, and United States and South American dellars are not in favor. Small change is supplied by English shillings and American haives narters; below this, the sycee, or broken silver, comes into play; and when small change is scarce, as it very often is, one either goes without,

or accepts cheroots as a circulating medium. -I had almost forgotten to add a piece of intelligence that will interest many of your readers. A small steamer, built in the neighborhood of Canton by an American, was launched last week, and is destined to trade up and down the Pearl River. She is undoubtedly the forerunner of many similar undertakings, which cannot fail to be attended with success.

VENICE. - We translate from the correspondence of Le Nord :

Nothing is more difficult than to give you news. Every letter which contains anything which the Austrian police wish to conceal, is withheld.

VESICE, Sept. 14, 1870.

Emigration increases day by day. It is not confixed to the cities; the country, which they have said indifferent, contributes largely to it. Although there is great difficulty in crossing the Po, Parge massee are moving toward the frontier. It is a happy thing to see how joyous the old farmers are when they hear that their sons have reached the free soil of the Romagna safe and sound. Day before yesterday, 200 passed the Po together. To-night, seventy-two young men are to start; one of them has promised to take this letter. On the 13th of August, Valentine Fabis de Bassin, forty years old, and father of a family, was sentenced to eight years of hard labor for having excited desertion. On the 22d of August, Frezza de Verzegris was condemned to death for carrying a loaded pietol in his pocket in the street. He was shot at noon of the same day.

THE CHOLERA.-In Hamburg, out of 2,343 cases of cholers this Sommer, 1,194 have died, and 1,149 have TALY.

THE STATE OF POLITICS.

From Our Own Correspondent. GENOA. Sept. 29, 1859. Though the existence of a deep and settled conriction in the Italian mind, that in the absence of an available prince of Italian birth and sentiments. who might be endowed with the independent Kingdom of Central Italy, the only way to secure the independence of the nation is to act upon the votes of Central Italy, is a fact proof against all eavilies even the most sanguine observer must admit that this conviction is still in the embryonic state of a desire, an aspiration in the abstract after a "consummation most devoutly to be wished." Only

luring the few days which preceded the King's answer to the Tuscan delegation has the public mind made an effort to collect and to rouse itself from its relaxation; but as soon as the tenor of the answer was known it collapsed again into its old lethargy. If it must be admitted that the vague evasive character of this answer was not calculated to impart a fresher, healthier impulse to the spirit of the people, it is but just to say that there was nothing in the attitude of those twelve millions of men, who in Upper and Central Italy are now practically the masters of their own destiny, to encourage the Government to bolder proceedings. While in 1848 and 1849 the unpopularity of a sub ordinate minister was sufficient to rouse a storm of indignation, and to set at work a machinery of agination which could not be set at rest, until the unhappy individual was ousted, there was on this ventful occasion not even the most modest attempt to exert a meral pressure upon the disposition the Government, not a petition reached them, not a voice was raised to tell them that they had a devoted people behind them, ready to see them through all the dangers of a manly, dignified policy. As it is, the delegations come and go, deliver their addresses, receive their answers; the people look on as idle spectators, leaving it to the Lord and to diplomacy to take care of the rest.

I would not, however have you words so as to mean that the people of Lombardy and Piedmont are doing absolutely nothing. They are, on the contrary, very busy, being engaged for two months in an unbroken course of patriotic fea-tivals, glorifying the dead by exeques and requiems, and the living, that is the King, Garibaldi, and themselves by banquets, te deums, medals, and monuments. Illuminations are getting as common as tallow candles, and honorary swords as vulgar as pocket-knives. Every little incident of the late war, every movement of the King outside of Turin, every anniversary of the glorious facts of Italian his tory is taken advantage of to spin off a new string of exulting demonstrations; there is a rivalry of in-genuity in discovering something new to be cele-brated. The latest thing out is the fraternizatious between the different cities, Milan sending her city fathers to Turin, Turin hers to Pavia, Pavia hers to Genoa, and so all round, to seal the bonds of brotherly love with champegne and patriotic sentiments. Writing as I do from Genoa, whose inhabitants are rather backward in the matter, and bave always been taxed with being g ven too much to traffic and money-making to be good patriots, I am afraid that my impressions of these festivals ar not perfect enough to do them full justice by a de tailed description; we have had, in fact, only fourteen grand illuminations here during the last four months, about a dozen banquets, and I do not know how many days on which all the streets were decorated with banners in splendid style and great profusion, and a proportionate number of te deums and requiems in the old cathedral of St. Lorenzo. The Turicese and Milanese are the true, generouglorifyers; and to show your readers what patri itism can perform, I will just transcribe the official report of the business done in the stting of the Purin Common Council on the 14th inst., from the

1. Reading of a report on the delivery of the diplomas of hororary chizerably to the members of the Tuesan Belegation.
2 Unanimous vote to erect a monument in honor of King Victor Emanuel.
3. Unanimous vote to erect a monument in honor of Napoleon III. Unanimous vete to contribute toward the expense of the numeris to be erected in Paris and on the battle-field of Sol

erino.

A Approval of the expenses incurred in celebrating the victotic of the late war, the arrival of the King, the departure of Naolecus, the reception of the Tus an Delegation, &c

d approval of the expenses incurred by the members of the
council delegated to Milan, Brescia, Bergamo, &c, to fraternize

concil designed to Blush, Bresch, Bergallo, &C., to incertained this side diffus.

7. Reading a proposition that the Council should order a life-se bast of Count Cavour, and denominate one of the streets or bible squares of Turin by als some.

8. Reading a communication about the funds subscribed for a sate of the late Commencators Guillo.

9. Reading a report about the funds subscribed for a sword of mor to be presented to Garibaid.

10. A unsalmous vote that those Italian Generals, who dissubscribed themselves during the late war, should figure consults in the King's monument.

11. A vote to occubate the arrival of the Delegations of Parms of Modens, to nominate their members honorary citizens of urin, and to orrect a monument in renombrance of the event.

Measures to increase the military strength of the country are not even thought of; on the contrary, Government and people vie with each other in sap ping and rendering unavailable what has been added o it by the enthusiasm before and during the The two categories of the regular army of 1828 and 1829, comprising 16,000 men, have been discharged, Garibaldi's corps of riflemen is dissolved, he volunteers are almost all gone to their homes. Lombardy has not even prospectively been brought to contribute her proportionate military contingents, though the soldiers who formed the Austro-Lombardian regiments have to a great extent returned; and even the formation of National Guards in the cities of Lombardy, which promised well imme-diately after the departure of the Austrians, has dropped again into sweet slumber; the bettalions of the National Guard in Milan, the patriotic city par excellence, mustering 40 men on the drilling ground, with a nominal strength of coo.

Preposterous as this state of the public mind is, the burden of the lullaby with which they are singing themselves into this false security, and at the tune of which they dance on what may prove every moment the grave of their dearest hopes, still esp the climax of absurdity. It may appear incredible. but the following axioms have up to a very short time ago been the staple of every discussion that has come under my observation: "Napoleon being himself the product of universal suffrage, cannot, for consistency's sake oppose the unami mous votes of Central Italy; the other Powers are likewise bound to respect these votes, by the precedent established by them in the Danubian Principalities; the self-government of the nations forms now, as a matter of fact, part of the publie law of Europe, and diplomacy assembled in congress must, by sheer force of logic, let us have ur cwn way, and content itself with sanctioning these votes and taking them under protection against any attack of Austria. Any other course would not only be illogical and inconsistent, but downright injustice and wickedness."

I have undergone the pains of scanning minutely every one of the innumerable speeches delivered at the festivals and banquets, in which all the prom nent men of Piedmont and Lombardy-men of all shades of political opinion-have taken part, hoping that I might discover some manly sentiment; my labor was thrown away. Among all those ing lights of Italian politics, literature, arts and science, distinguished in private and public life, there was not a single one who addressed his countrymen in a strain becoming this eventful crisis, and the dignity of a nation on the road to ndependence. It was all the same flunsy, glorifying, here-worshiping trash, the same whining hum drum of virtuous, righteous diplomacy. word of the stern duties imposed by this great juncture, not a reflection on the hard, practical work, the exertions and sacrifices still indispensable to secure that supreme boon, over the conquest of which they were rejoicing by anticipation.

The movement of public life in Central Italy,

though influenced by some peculiar causes, and in appearance differing from the phenomena on this side of the Po, the deluge of festivals having long sage subsided there, rests essentially on the same groutdwork as in Piedmont and Lombards— absolute distrust of themselves and implicit confi-dence in others. You are no doubt aware that a shower of boundless praise has been bestowed upon the Central Italians, especially the Tuscans, from every past of Europe, for the eminently elegant

and ornamental character of their regulationary provedings. This very prace has not failed to prove a source of great mischief to people who, accenting to be looked down upon at least with pity, found themselves and only the political across of Europe, cipiled founded, and lionized by aristo-crats and resulting and resulting the political across crats and republicans, paraded in every ne espaper between Lisbon and Petersburg as modes of wis-dom, and souled at and petted by kings and em-perors. It would not be just to say that this visita-tion has turned their heads to self-concept and presumption, but being naturally averse to all exertion, and inclined to consider the necessity of ndependent setion as the remotest of all emergen cies, these encousiums have confirmed them in the fatal belief that they will finally succeed by persevering in the ornamental line, and that they have bence orward nothing to do but to obviate the violent phenomena incidental to all political changes, by preventing every outburst of popular feeling and desdening every impulse of spontaneous action. In the accomplishment of this work they are now exerting all their wits and energies. and even those whose interests would best be served by a little show of anarchy must con-fess that Turcans especially submit to this with wonderful discipline. The press is gagged, there is no discussion, not even an attempt at expression of independent public opinion in Central Italy; not a breath is stirring to break the solemn silence in which they await the final verdict of their admirers, moving about with the same demure propriety with which they went to the ballot-ex, apparently quite contented, that all their sol-emn roces, and all the dignified proceedings of their assembles, shall only servess raw material to be forwarded to Paris, there to be used up or re-jected, just as it suits the interests of the Imperial independence manufacturer and mender of damaged nationalities. The rigid pursuit of this policy of wasting the little patrimony of natural energy of the people, for the sake of enjoying a day or two longer the good will of the powers, reacts in a most telling way upon the provisory Governments, isolating them and depriving them of the only real attempth of revolutionary rulers, the active, spoutaneous support of the people.

The two little Duchies of Modena and Parma

orm so easis of activity in this duil desert of nelpless indolence. It seems that the preliminary arrangements of Villafrance, or the later negotiations bet seen Austria and France, left the question of the assexation of these two provinces open, and dictator Farini avails himself to the utmost of the eleow room granted to him by this uncertainty, to introduce these laws and institutions which will premote a speedy assimilation of the Duchies to Piedmont. He has, beside taking in pay 1 400 men of the disbanded Hungarian battalions, brought the military contingent to a respectable state of effici-ency, both in numbers and armament, and is the only one of the present rulers of Italy who has had the courage to impose a regular levy of soldiers upon the governed in order to effect this object. How easy it is for a well directed activity to hapire the Italians with self-confidence, and to open the fountains of true patriotism, is snown by the fact that two-thirds of the loan of six millions of francs.

issued by the Assembly, have been taken by the Jews of Modena.

The rulers of Tuecany are not in so favorable a position. Tuscany being the real bone of conten-tion between the protector of the old incumbents and the patrons of the new pretenders, they are surrounded by a host of prying, meddlesome Freach and other agents, who remind them every day that they are only a Government on sufferance—that the prerogatives attached to the functions they hold in trust for their successors must not, by any act, be diminished or prejudiced. Animated by the best intentions, but too faint-hearted to take an independent position, they are condemned to fritter away their time and their best energies in bootless attempts at reconciling delicate regards for the pretensions of the French protector with the commands of their national instincts, and to be the sion in open daylight to prepare the way for a new foreign rule, and which, as I am reliably informed, have already succeeded in winning over the whole bedy of the military officers of Tuscary for the candidature of Prince Napoleon. Thus things have crawled on from week to week, and from month to month, without a single soldier or stand of arms having been added to the unlitary strength in which Tuscary was found by the revolution, up to the time when Garibaldi and Fanti took the command of the forces of Central Italy. And even these simple, inoffensive, and most indispensable economical measures, such as the introduction of common weights, measures, coins, and the abolishing of the passport and customs-barriers, are, as the public have been informed, only being taken into consideration by the Tuscan rulers now, after five

months of revolutionary idleness.

And to crown their work, lest Tuscany, might lose her due share in the glory of the glorifica-tions, they issued on the 23d inst. a decree, by which they open a competition for the furnish-ing of not less than two equestrian and aix pedesengravings, at the public expense, to immortalize Napoleon, Victor Emanuel, the Tuscan Assem-bly in the act of taking the decisive vote, the batprofessors of algebra and of the late war, litical economy, and sundry other patriotic sub-

In the high Councils of Bologus, French influence does not even meet with the resistance of page sive condurance which is sometimes successfully opposed to it in Tuscany; the Governor of Romagna is, in fact, a mere instrument in the hands of Napoleon, to whom alone he is indebted for his appointment, being neither a native nor having ever been a resident of the province, and being, consequently, quite unknown by the inhabitants. He is one of the many political adventurers whom Napoleon has raised to eminence. A native of Corsica, he was in 1848 in the military service of the Grand Duke of Tuscany; in 1849, a democratic member of the Roman Constituent Assembly, one of the first who moved the proclamation of the Republic, and one of the few who targed in repentance to crave the pardon of the Pope, who, in dis-gust, refused it. Ever since 1849 Cipriani has been employed by Napoleon on all kinds of diplomatic missions, not all of which, as for instance that in the Danubian Principalities in 1855, has been of a

ery clear character.

It is generally believed that he receives instructions even about matters of minor detail, direct from Paris; and this belief is fully born out by the otherwise quite unaccountable indulgence granted to the open, insolent hostility, with which the priests of the Romagna oppose the national cause. While the publication of any independent journal is formally interdicted, the official Monitore di Bologna being the only newspaper in those parts, the Archbishop Cardinal Viale, Prelate of Bologna, is allowed to publish and circulate by thousands of copies, distributed gratis, a prayer, in which the Blessed Virgin is addressed in the following terms: I know that then seest in this city things more fit to me ger than thy pity, and this makes me afraid, lest the ed of suffering such awful sins, might dispharas up in h

als of his wrath, and reduce her to the extremest desolation."

Only last week, when the anniversary of the death of Manin, the dictator of Venetis, was solemnized in every city of Upper and Central Italy, the Monstore di Bologna contained an official communication, saying, literally: "The Archiepiscopal authorities putting their veto upon the solemnizaauthor ties had already granted the permission. The sturdy, fiery character of the Romagnoles, and the ever-present fear of an invasion by the heroes of Perugia, have facilitated the raising of the mili tary forces to a very high state of efficiency, a success which is principally ascribed to the superior officers Mezzocapo and Roselli, and which has wrung high encomiums from the lips of med otherwise sparing in their praises, like Garibaldi and Fanti. Their ranks are now being swelled by Faring in their praises, like Garibaldi and Fanti. Their ranks are now being swelled by Venetian emigrants, who, as even the Austrian pspers admit, are leaving their homes by hundreds and thousands to escape the most grinding oppression; and Fanti has lately expressed his hope, that within a short time he will be enabled to raise the forces of this Province from 14,000 to 20,000.

I have adverted in one of my former letters to

have adverted in one of my former letters to I have adverted in one of my former technically the existence of a plan to convert the military lesgue of Central Italy into a compact political confederation, presided over by a regular Federal Government. This plan has of late been taken ap by Gov. Cipriani, who formally submitted it to the rulers of Modena and Tuscany for adoption; it met with a flat refusal, being considered as a mere

scheme to clear the way for the foundation of the hing out of Etruria, and to impede the final annexstile to Piedment, a view in which they were strongly supported by the Sardinian Government.

RUSSIA.

THE CAPTURE OF SHAMYL.

THE CAPTURE OF SHAMYL.

The St. Petersburg journals pubush long accounts of the recent military operations in the Caucasus which have terminated with the surrender of Snamyl. The following is the depatch referring to the last event: "Headquarters, UNDER THE ACC. KEGHERY, ACC. 27, 1832.

"Yesterday the Commander in Chief sent a dispatch to Simphanomal, to the forwarded by telegraph to Se

to Simpheropol, to be forwarded by telegraph t) St. Peersburg, amounting the capture of Ghounib and the surrender of Shamyl.

"Taus the last blow has been given to Muridism. The fate of the Eastern region of the Caucama is simily decided. After a singulosive truggle of half a century, the day of pages has arrived for it.

the day of peace has arrived for it.

the day of peace has arrived for it.

"In a former bulletin it was stated that the Commander in Chief had put an end to the fruitless negotiations with Shamyl, and taken his measures to cap-

"The troops were placed round Ghounib in the fol"The troops were placed round Ghounib in the following manner: Against the easiern face two battalices of the Infantry Regiment Schirvanski, with four mountain field-pieces, under the command of Celonel Korenovitch; against the northern tace two other bay-Kononovitch; against the northern tacet so other ba-tailiers of the same regimen, the 1st barraines of the Grozzinsky Granziers, one battailon of the Samour-sky Regiment, five setnias of irregular cavalry, and two sotmes of Yeomanny, noder the command of Major-General Price Ta kan-Macuravow; against the south-ern side, two battailons of the Regiment Asmoursky, and the 21st battailon of samp-hosters, noder the com-mand of Colonel Te gouka-sow; finally against the western side two battailons of the lafantry Regiment Dacestansky, noder the command of Colonel Radietaky.

Dagestansby, under the command of Colonel Ratetzky.

"The command of these as vanced troops and the measures to be taken immediately for the engineering works were intrusted to Major General De Kesselet, under the chief command of Aide-de-Camp General

Baron Wrangel.
"On the same day Major General De Kesseler made a minute recommutassance of all the local ics, and com-menced preparing pations, scaling latders, &c., and all articles necessary for a siege and assault.

"An inspection of the approaches to the summit of the mountain showed that the eastern decide, though

the mountain showed that the eastern decline, though the weakest and most accessible, from the nature of the ground, offered, nevertheless, the greatest obstacles, as the paths were intersected by strong breastworks, vigilantly watched by the majority of the garrison of Grounds. It was consequently decided not to attack that side, except as a last eviremity, preferring, if possible, an attack on one of the other sides; nevertheless, to occupy the attention of the enemy and to keep him always on the alert, in the expectation of an attack on that side. Col. Kononovitch ordered troops to advance gracually on that quarter by regains siege to advance gracually on that quarter by regular siege works, entrusted to Capt. Falkenhagen, of the Engineers.

In the night between the 23d and the 24th, the sharpshooters of the Schirvansky Regiment made a dash forward under fire of the enemy, and established themselves behind some rocks not far from the walls, eaving their reserve in some outhouses abandoned by

the enemy.
On the 24th Maj. Gen. De Kesseler visited the troops of the north side, and took measures to occupy on the following night some points in the vicinity of the craggy hights on the summit of the mountain. Similar orders were given to the troops on the south and west

"On the 25th, before daybreak, Col. Tergonkas "On the 25th, before daybreak, Col. Tergonkasew, commanding the troops on the south side, ordered Lieut. Col. Yegorow, in command of the first battalion of the infanty regiment Apscheronsky, to approach the rocks, who, finding he did so unobserved by the enemy—thanks to a dense fog—took advantage of the moment to advance his men still closer to the ammint. The ground, which had been previously explored by volunteers, offered such great difficulties on this point, that the besiegers, doubtless considering it inaccessible, had only a small post to defend it.

"In front of the besiegers rose perpendicularly like a wall, one above the other, three pointed crags leach from eight to ten sagdaes in highly, open only at one point where there was a narrow transversal defile. One hardred and fifty volunteers, led by Capt. Skvattrow and Ensign Konschnarew, with sandass of bark or leather, provided with scaling ladders and grappling.

sow and Ensign Konschnarew, with sandars of bark or leather, provided with scaling laiders and grappling irons, succeeded in scaling the rocks, helping each other up till they gained the terrace which separates the first crag from the second, and were followed by the battahon, which left a body of ritismen placed on prominent points below, where they could pick off any one on the upper crags. The volunteers, followed by the battalion, now scaled the second point by means of ropes and laiders, but under the fire of the enemy, who had discovered them, and finally succeeded in reaching the upper plateau of Ghound, where the whole battalion took feoting about 6 a. m. Meantime the volunteers had circunvented the enemy in his barricades placed against the rocks, had made seven prisingers. orers, and killed 15 (three were women armed); the

others wi harew under cover of the fog.

"Simultaneously (at 15 verst's distance from the

"Simultaneously (at 15 verst's distance from the battahon Apsoheronsky) the troops on the north side, led by Major-Gen. Prince Tarkan-Maouravow in person, had scaled Ghound under the same difficulties, and with the same success on the opposite side.

"On reaching the summit, Prince Tarkan-Maouravow advanced the company of rifferen of the Grouzinsky Granadiers, under the orders of sub Lieut, Mikeladze and the sound of irregular cavary under Capt. Djafar Aga, who took the lead, followed by the whole battalion of granadiers, under Lieut. Col. Gabsiew, against Shamyl's tent, and on the outposts of baiew, against Shamyl's tent, and on the outposts of the entrenchments upon the eastern decline of the

'Taken aback by the simultaneous apparition of our troops on various points, the mountaineers aband-ored the walls on the eastern decline, and fled in dis-order to the hights, exposed to the fire of the riflemen of the Shirwan-ky Regineert. The majority of the Mundes, including Shamyl and his sons, sought shelter in the Acul of Ghounib, and posted themselves in the

"Pursuing the Murides who had evacuated the works, Col. Kononovitch advanced rapidly the 1st and 2d battalions of the Shirvaneky Regiment, with four mountain gury. Meanwhile Col. Radetaky reached

the summit of Ghounib, after encountering great ob-tacles, on the western side.

"Some hundred Murides, who had fied in disorder "Some hundred Murides, who had fied in disorder from the entrenchments, and found the nastwee cut off from the Août collected together on a wooded eminence on the left of the road leading to the Août, and thence, undercover of rocks, opened a brisk fire against the advancing companies of the Schirvansky Regiment. Two companies were pushed forward to dislodge the Murides. These latter, inding there was no chance of fight, threw themselves upon our men, sword and dagger in hand. After a fierce hand to-hand fight of short duration, but determined and sanguiarry, the Murides were driven from their bill, and attacked the grand was had posted near the enemy's cannon at the foot of the ascent. Closely pursued, they were driven to the banks of a small rivulet, where every man of them was put to the bayonet.

"While our troops were advancing eagerly on all sides on the Aoul, Major General De Kasseler, obediorders from the Commande in Chief not to neg ert to drows from the Commands in Culie not to beg; lect anything to take Shamyl alive, put a check upon the ardor of our troops, who were really to storm the Aoul, and placed them so as to render the escape of

one impossible.
At this juncture the Commander-in-Chief came up in person, accompanied by the commander of the troops of the Caspian coast, and ordered the firing to and sent a summons to the Murides shut up i Ghound to surrender—not to expose the Aoul to all the horrors of an assault, as it contained many women the norrors of an assault, as it contained many women and children. After negotiations which lasted nearly two hours, Shamyl, inding the Acui surrounded by a thick chain of troops ready to enter it, decided upon surrendering at discretion. Accompanied by some de-voted Murides, he presented himself to the Prince and submitted his fate to the elemency of the Emperor.

"The Commander-in-Chief ordered him to be taken

to his headquarters, where, on the morrow his two sons and all his family joined him. Thence they were all sent on the 27th to Teorir-Khan-Schours, whence Shamyl and his eldest son, Kazi-Mahoma, have been sent to St. Petersburg, accompanied by Col. Trompovers

ky of the Goards.

"At the capture of Ghound four cannon, a rampart gun, and Shamyl's battle ax fell into our nands hundred Mundes were made prisoners, and as

many were sisin.
"Our loss was 19 regulars and 2 militiamen killed; 7 officers, 114 regulars, and 7 militainen wounded; 2 officers and 29 men received contusions."

LATER FROM HAVANA.

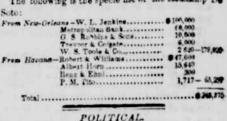
The United States Mail steamship De Soto, J. D. Bulloch commander, from New Orleans and Havans, arrived here early on Thursday morning, having left the latter port at sundown of the 15th inst. She brings nothing of importance in the way of news. Much anxiety was felt for the Quaker City; many expecting friends feared they might be among those who remained on board. The seizure of the Philadelphia excited a great deal of comment, and in official circles gave much satisfaction. Mr. Otway, late British Minister at Mexico, would leave Havana for England on the next steamer. News from Porto Rico gives a foverable report as regards affairs in that island.

Havana engare have been in moderate demand

previous prices, and holders are firm, refusing to make concessions; stock 145,000 boxes, against 95,000 boxes in 1858. Exchanges have been in fair request. Londer, 17@17] premiam; New-York, 5@6 do.; New-Orleans short right, 6] #7 do. Freights moderately in demand, without any important change in rates. The brig Delhi, of and for Philadelphia, would sail on the 16th.

About ten miles cast of the Moro, passed United States screw-steamer Crusader, or Wysniot, svidently bound in to Havana. Oct. 16, lat. 26° 21', lon. 79° 46' exchanged signals with ship Troy, bound north. The De Soto has experienced strong head winds the entire

passage. The following is the specie list of the steamship De



THE SEVENTH WARD REGISTRY .- In reference to

the commitment of Mark Hoyt for disorderly conduct, at the Second Registrar's District of the Seventh Ward, on Tdeeday, we yearn that about 2 o'clock Mr. Hoyt encered the place of registrapears that about 2 o'clock Mr. Hoyt encered the place of registra-tion; he inquired of Mr. Gallagher, one of the Registrars, if also (Mr. Hoyt's) name had been registered. Gallagher locked in the look, and said no. He asked Mr. H. if he had roted there be, fore, which question was answered in the affirmative. He then said that the name did not appear in the poll-list. Mr. Hoyt's name was then registered. He then saked if he could resistent the name of a friend, whereupon Mr. G. informed him that he could not; that no one could be registered without appearing be-fore the Registrars. Mr. Hoyt picked up from the table a copy of the Registry law, to see if there was a clause which provides for registration by proxy, but before he had time to find the clause the Rejecty law, to see it made to the time to find the clause registration by proxy, but before he had time to find the clause referred to, his right arm was grabbed; another man tore out his shirt becom, tipped and tore open his vest, while Gallagher saught him by the left arm and struck him a blow in the face. After striking the blow, Gallagher went; behind his table again, and wrote out a commitment, on the atrength of which Mr Hoyt was sent to the Essex Market Police Court, in company with a police officer. Justice Breman, how-ever, refused to commit Mr. Hoyl without an affidavit from one the act of going down to the Registrars to procure their presence, but they met one of them running at full speed for Essex Markot to withdraw the charge. Mr. Hoyt is well known in the Seventh to withdraw the charge. Mr. cloyt is well moved in the eventual Ward—in fact, throughout the city—as a Curistian gentleman and a friend of law and order. He is a leather merch ant, doing business in Spruce street, and about one of the last men in the city to make any assumt or to create any disturbance. He was abundantly able to defend himself in the ugly growd had be deemed it proper, but he chose to submit himself to the test, and the protection of the law.

The Wheeling (Va.) papers announce the death of Mrs. Martha Caldwell, wife of the Hon. Alfred Cald well, the Republican Senstor from the Wheeling Dis-

-We are informed, on authority that can be relied on, that ex-Judge Peabody is not, and will not be. candidate for any Justicial station at the ensuing election his other engagements rendering such course imperative, in bis opinion.

-A new paper in Alabams, called The Slaveholder, has nominated, for President, Robert Barnwell Rhott. of South Carolina, and for Vice-President, Clement C. Clay, jr., of Alabama. - The Columbus (O.) Gazette, says:

" In regard to the United States Senatorship, we will not ven, ture an epinion; but the result of this State election tueures the commented by the Republicans of the Chase and Bates ticket for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency, beyond a peradventure-to

The Amite (Miss.) Democrat says: "All the Conventions in the world cannot seems the support of

the Democratic party at the South to Senator Douglas. He has been the great arch enemy of its peace and prosperity. And Sould the Democratic party be rent in twain by the demon of faction, and the perjured hosts of Black Republication trample upon the ruins of this Republic, expiring Liberry, with the death-rattle in her threat, will point to him as the author of her destruc. souble-dealing demagogue !

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS .- Ulster County-The Americans and Republicans met as one Convention in the 1st District, and nominated Humphrey Jewell for the Assembly. IIId District-A. D. Ludew, by both Republicans and Americans, for the Assembly,

Monre County .- Assembly, Ist District-Alphoned Wayne County .- Assembly, let Distric :- James M.

Servis. Rensselaer County .- Assembly, IIId Dietrict-An-

on Bingham. Monroe County .- Assembly, Ist District-Thes. P. Jeffords.

Ontario County .- Assembly, Ist District-Lewis

Dutchess County .- Assembly, Hd District-Samuel J. Farnum, the present representative, by scoolams-

tion. Schenectady County .- Assembly-Peter Dorse

PERSONAL.

-- JOHN E. COOK, or Capt. Cook, as he is now more familiarly known, from his alleged connection with this Harper's Ferry insurrection, was born in Haddam, Conn., where his parents, who are highly respectable and worthy people, now reside. He is & young man, of about 25 or 26 years of age, well educated, and of refined manners, and is a brother-in-law of a well-known merchant in this city. He taught school, some five or six years ago, at Harper's Ferry, from which place he came to Williamsburgh, and commenced the study of law with Mr. John M. Stearns. Three years ago, he went to Kansas, and remained there about ore year, during which time he distinguished himself in the Free State cause. At the expiration of that time, he returned to Williamsburgh, where he remained for a few weeks, when he again set out for Kansas; since which time his friends hereabout have heard nothing from him until now, when his name appears in connection with Old Brown's deplorable attempt.

-Col. Hiram Fuller, the distinguished American traveler and author, is the subject of a sharpish article in The London Saturday Review. The gallant Colonel's late work on "Life and Liberty in Europe," we are told, abounds " in the poerilities, the had taste, and the flimey fussiness, which are so apparent in inferior American writings." "The whole book is written in the spirit of a foolish boy." Is short, The Saturday Review fields that Col. F. is a fool, and infers that Americans generally have a strong tendency in that direction. We are bound, however, to say, in defense of our or untrymen, that there cannot be found among them all a person capable of greater foolishness than the articles on American polit cs which appear in the same Saturday Review. On the other hand, however, that journal does justice to Mr. Paifrey's " History of New England," and to its author, who is described as "one of that school of historians of which this age has a just right to be proud.

-A man named Henault was brought before the Police Court, in Paris, the other day, having been detected by two police agents just as he was about to cut off the pocket of a country woman, at the Jardia des Plantes, while giving his unwary victim a lecture on the natural history of the hippopotamus. The modes operands of the learned Professor is thus described by the agent who arrested him: " Medam," said the paturalist to his listener, "this animal, which is also known by the name of the seaborse, does not much frequent the society of man; it amuses itself in the water and in marshy grounds, and grows fat there like you or me. While alive, it eats rattlemakes, nelons, and sometimes its own young ones, as you may have recently read in all the journale of Paris. (Here the Professor quietly drew from his pocket a pair of scissors) The savages make roset beef of its flesh, worsted stockings and razorstrope of its skin, and with its tail they fabricate bellropes for their houses. Here the Naturalist, who had his scissors in his right hand, gently placed his left on the pocket of the woman.) After death they are liable to be stuffed, as a proof of which you may see several in the Museum of Natural History in this city." Here the lecture